Delicious Summer Desserts

-can be made at home quickly and easily in a White Mountain or Alaska Ice Cream Freezer. One of these noted freezers should be in every household equipment at this season. A complete line of sizes,

White Mountain Triple Motion Ice Cream Freezers \$1.50 4 qt. size \$1.95 6 qt. size \$2.45 8 qt. size

Alaska Freezers.

Larger sizes up to 25 quarts.

1 qt. size	2 qt. size		z
\$1.50 4 qt. size	\$1.75 6 qt. size	\$2.00 8 qt. s	
\$2.50	\$3.25	\$4.00	
Hatchets,	Picks, Ice Lemon So weather requ	queezers a	

Dulin & MartinCo.,

Pottery, Porcelain, China, Glass, Silver, etc., 1215FSt.&1214-18GSt.

We know the right kind of paint and the proper paper to use to bring out the most striking effects. That's why we're leaders in PAINTING AND PAPER-HANGING.

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"If It Is Anything in Emblems, We Have It."

S. N. MEYER, 1231 Pa. Ave. N.W.

'Phone John Hartung (N. 1381) for all-cream strawberry ICE CREAM, made from fresh fruit. 108 Florida ave.

MILLIONS STARVING.

Pitiful Tales From Hunger-Stricken China in Letters

NEW YORK, July 29.-Pitiful tales of the famine in China, where 15,000,000 natives in the hunger-stricken provinces along the Yangtse Kiang river have undergone the ravages of slow starvation until death or the relief expeditions delivered them from their sufferings, are told in letters which have just been received at the Presbyterian board of foreign missions here from Dr. William H. Gleysteen, who headed a relief expedition from Peking.

Mr. Gleysteen spent some time in the famine zone, where he says thousands of Chinese reduced to abject want existed for years' service, however, opened his eyes to months on the bark of trees and weeds. There were reports in the cities that in their dire distress some Chinese practiced cannibalism. So great was the task of alding the starving millions that sometimes only the able-bodied starving were helped, for thousands were so wrecked with starvation that they were marked to die, and temporary relief would have only prolonged their misery and have availed nothing. Food and funds recently hurried into China

from Europe and America have aided won-derfully in alleviating the distress. Describing the scenes as he viewed them from a launch on the Grand canal, Mr. Gleysteen states in his advices that at stops along the canal swarms of women and children surrounded the boat and begged for food. Mothers held up their skeleton babes, and lay bare their shriveled breasts, as evidence of their great needs. Thousands of emigrants crowded at the landing places waiting to be taken to the cities. Reaching the center of the famine district at Chinkiang, Mr. Gleysteen states that he found the streets lined with men, women and children, all

begging, and many dying.

Mr. Gleysteen said that the Chinese had old all they had that they might keep from starving. Beams were torn from buts and sold, and in one pawnshop, which he visited, he found over 10,000 guns and

"Clothing, bedding, all was sold or pawned," writes Mr. Gleysteen. "People lived on leaves from trees, on certain weeds and on barks of trees, which were ground fine. I saw long rows of trees without a bit of bark on them. The poor people at first mixed a handful of flour or rice with the leaves, but later on multitudes had men began to migrate. A man would put a few things he still owned on a wheel-barrow, perhaps his wife pulling, he pushing, and struggling children at the side, hundreds of thousands of such families left home and went to the cities, where con-centration camps were formed. A reed mat was pitched, and in this little hut the

Chicago Actress Kills Herself. PITTSBURG, July 29.-With twelve razor Trowbridge, an actress, employed by the People's Stock Company of Chicago, was found in her room on the fourth floor of the American Hotel, in Liberty avenue, Saturday. Death had been self-inflicted, and the motive that moved the young woman to the horrible deed was sliently but eloquently told in that pathetle poem by James Whitcomb Riley. "The Blues." The woman had but one cent in her purse. Beside the body, lying on a chair upon her purse, was the poem, clipped from a newsfrom repeated folding and had evidently been in the possession of the girl for some time. On a dresser was found an envelope, empty, but addressed to Miss Leslie Palmer, Brantford, Ontario, Canada, Un-derneath this was written: "My name is Helen Bailey Trowbridge, 3236 Forrest ave-nue, Chicago, People's Stock Company.

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POSTUM

Delicious for hot days.

"There's a Reason.

CRUELTY IN CONGO BY KING'S ORDERS

Maj. Lemair's Exposure of Atrocities in Africa.

PUTS BLAME ON LEOPOLD

Complaints of Ill Treatment of Blacks Disregarded.

BUTCHERIES IN NATIVE ARMY

Lemair's So-Called Scientific Expedition of 1904 Was an Expedition of Conquest.

BRUSSELS, July 29 .- Maj. Lemair is continuing the publication of his recollections of the Congo independent state. The major served eighteen years in the Congo in command of native troops. Upon his return to Belgium he was notified that he would be prosecuted for cruelty toward the men un-

Aside from painting a black picture of the onditions in the Congo, the memoirs of the sound, intending to make his escape to Virmajor reveal that the scientific expedition ginia. led by him into the Bairelghaza region, on the northern frontier, in 1904 was an expedition for conquest in disguise. The major declares that King Leopold gave him personal instructions to vanquish the Anglo-Egyptlan forces coming down from the Soudan at any cost. "I cannot be held accountable for these acts," the major writes;
"I am only responsible for the complete execution of these instructions."

Maj. Lemair admits that on several occa-

sions during this expedition, which lasted for three years and two months, he caused native soldiers and even their wives to be flogged. He penetrated to regions never before reached by a white man and inhabited by wild tribes and cannibals, and he claimed that there was no way other than flogging to preserve the discipline indispensable to the security and success of an ex-pedition among brigands accustomed to kill, raid and capture and to ill treat women. In every instance of flogging, however, he faithfully reported the facts and never re-ceived a word of censure.

Praised for Cruelties.

On the contrary, he was accorded nothing but praise for his conduct of this expedition, and he was even decorated by King Leopold. No charges were preferred against the major until the administration decided he had been too insistent in calling attention to the frightful and unchecked abuses

The statements made by Maj. Lemair are supported by documentary evidence and the testimony of Italian officers who were re-called by their government from the Congo when information came to hand as to what was going on there.

A perusal of M. Lemair's recital carries the conviction that he is a high-minded man of superior attainments, a sincere bein the future of the Congo, devoted to the cause of the blacks and determined to put an end to the existing atrocious and disgraceful administration. During his eighteen years' service he crossed Africa twice without firing a cartridge at a native. On one occasion he entered by way of Zambesi and came out two years later at the estuary of the Congo. M. Recluse, the celebrated geographer, said this achievement badie, Duveyrier and Livingstone

Lemair's Work in Congo.

When, as a young man, Maj. Lemair began his work in the Congo "amid the rattle of musketry, the banging of cannon and the burning of villages" he says he was taught that this course was the only one to bring the natives to their senses. Four the true reasons why Africa was being deluged in innocent blood. Since then he had defended the blacks, pointing out their good qualities, and upheld the work of the continuance of irresponsible control in the Congo, and became a champion of annexation as the old remedy.

Continuing, the major relates his re-peated and vain attempts to have the soldiery under him punished for their ill treatment of natives. "I have seen them," he writes, "kick the poor rubber and ivory bearers until they fell from exhaustion and then torture the unfortunates amid howls of laughter. I repeatedly reported cases of robbery, murder and outrage, but

these reports were unheeded."
The major says he once received a letter from the governor general of the Congo advising him that his services were greatly appreciated, but saying his reports were full of criticisms and could not be transmitted to Brussels, where only the rosy side of things was desired. Later the major tied to see King Leo-

old, but he was always prevented by intermediaries. "Finding reports useless," the major goes on. became pitiless toward the soldier brigands, in my determination to enforce respect for the natives, and I challenge the administration to produce one single native complaint against me.

FIGHTING EXTRADITION.

Friends of Negro Accused of Murder Come to His Aid.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 29 .- In an effort to identify William Wagner, a colored man now in the Orange county jail. as Fred, affas Love, Dunbar, the murderer of E. Hubert Fisher, a merchant of Salley, S. C., Mayor George Sawyer, T. K. Livingstone and W. H. Keel, citizens of Calley, came to Middletown yesterday as representatives of Gov. Ansel of South

The murder was committed December 24, 1905. Wagner, or Dunbar, was arrested in this city July 8, and Gov. Ansel sent Bert Culbertson, a resident of Salley, here to identify him. Culbertson positively identified Wagner as Dunbar, and Chief of Police Davis of Salley was sent here with requisition papers.

Hughes approved the requisition Gov. papers, but in the meantime a large fund had been collected by the negroes of Orange county for the purpose of fighting the extradition of Dunbar. Asprominent firm of lawyers was engaged, and on their representation Gov. Hughes ordered that further identification be made. To this was the poem, clipped from a news-The paper was soiled and marked of Salley. A further hearing of the matter will be held today.

Jersey Hospital Scandal Killed.

TRENTON, N. J., July 29.-Gorge Johnes, gardener at the State Hospital for the Insane, is dead of a broken heart because of disclosures at the institution involving Dr. John Ward, medical director, who has been occused of negligence in connection with the typhoid epidemic now raging. Johnes, who had been with the hospital thirty-one years, had been brooding of late because of the scandal. He dropped dead yesterday.

Baltimore Boy Fatally Burned.

Boy Interior School or bonds for public utilities without the approval of some complete without the approval of some completed w

TRAGEDY IN CRISFIELD

POLICEMAN SHOT; ASSAILANT KICKED TO DEATH BY MOB.

CRISFIELD, Md., July 29.-Night Policeman John H. Dougherty of this town was shot and instantly killed Saturday night by James Reed, a half negro and half Indian, while conveying a negro prisoner to the lockup. Reed escaped, but was captured in Tangier sound yesterday. He was brought here and as soon as he was put ashore he was attacked by an infuriated mob, which kicked him to death. His body was suspended from a telephone pole, where it remained for some time in full gaze of all passersby. The coroner's jury met yesterday after the body had been cut down. The

verdict implicated no one. Policeman Dougherty met his death about o'clock after he had taken into custody Hilleary Jones, colored, against whom several writs had been issued. Jones was a friend and partner of Reed, and when the latter saw him in the officer's charge he borrowed a pistol of Lemuel Showell, also a negro, and creeping up behind the officer shot him in the back of the head. Death was instantaneous.

As soon as Dougherty fell his prisoner escaped and has not since been heard of. If captured and brought here, it is feared by well share the fate of Reed.

When the shots were heard a crowd collected and a physician was summoned, but Dougherty was dead.

Escaped on a Bicycle.

When he saw his victim fall, Reed leaped upon a bicycle and started northward at a terrific pace. All the nearby villages were informed of the tragedy and were requested to keep a sharp lookout for the fleeing murder him, and he retaliated by beginning the derer. At Marion he was seen by Deputy publication of a sensational exposure of the revolting conditions prevailing in the native army.

Sheriff Harding Tull, who shot at him, but the bullet went astray. The negro then abandoned his bicycle and took across the fields. On Conebourne creek he found a skiff, hoisted sail and headed for Tangler

> After reaching the sound the wind died out and Reed found himself yesterday morning, becalmed, some distance from the shore. His movements were followed, and every gasoline launch in Crisfield was pressed into service in a search for him. Capt. Shelton and party of armed men in the launch Earcliff sighted Reed in the skiff in the sound in a dead calm. When they approached Reed jumped overboard to swim ashore. He was overtaken and a line thrown to him. He grasped it and was hauled aboard.
>
> The conclusion the opinions of various question

When accused of killing the policeman Reed denied it, but latter acknowledged the crime. He said he was not drunk when he fired the fatal shot. He also said he had not intended to kill the officer when he shot. He said he fired only to frighten him.
He was tied and handcuffed.
Capt. Shelton wrote out Reed's statement of the shooting, which he acknowl-

Life Pounded Out of Him.

A crowd awaited the arrival of the aunch, which made fast at the Tangier Packing Company's wharf. As soon as the negro was taken inshore some one in the crowd shouted:

"I am from Virginia, and down there we would kid him. The man then struck the negro, knocking him senseless. That was the signal for others to attack him. He was kicked in the face and stomach. The life was literally pounded out of him. His skull was crushed. The crowd got a rope and dragged the pounded out of him. His skull was crushed. The crowd got a rope and dragged the body to the scene of the shooting of the policeman and it was suspended from a telephone pole. Hundreds gathered to view the body. People came in all kinds of vehicles to see the gruesome sight. Not a word in condemnation of the lynching was beard.

None of the lynchers was impli-Riggin. cated in the verdict. Reed is the sixth negro to be lynched in Somerset county in recent years. He came to Crisfield as a waiter on the geodetic

survey steamer Endeavor. He hailed originally from Oklahoma and was half Indian and half negro. He was twenty-two years old, quite tall, straight, with straight hair.

WARSHIP TO GREAT LAKES.

Michigan Naval Militia Starts for Detroit With the Don Juan de Austria. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 29.-The Michigan Naval Brigade had its first taste of sailing on salt water yesterday, when it Austria, which has been loaned to the state for the use of the Naval Brigade.

From Boston the ship, after taking on presence of natural gas in Wheeling. ammunition, will sail for Detroit via the St. Lawrence river and the great lakes. It is estimated that it will take about two weeks to make the trip.

The cruiser left the yard with a detail of twenty men from the United States Navy, who will assist the Naval Brigade on The principal reason for their presence management. At Indianapolis the conditions the fear of seasickness among the brigade tions are unfavorable. In Syracuse the nen on the voyage to the mouth of the St.

At Boston the ship will take on the amfor the St. Lawrence river and through he various canals to the lakes and Detroi where the ship will hereafter be stationed. She will be the first modern warship tha has been placed on the lakes.

REFUSES A PARDON.

Gir Sentenced as Vagrant Spurns

Freedom Unless Friend Is Freed. ATLANTA, July 29.-For love of aged Mrs. Nancy Reynolds, who had befriended her, Cornella Ruke, eighteen years of age, refuses to accept a pardon releasing her from the chain gang unless freedom was also given Mrs. Reynolds. Mrs. Reynolds and Cornella Ruke are

from Tampa, Fla., where Mrs. Reynolds had a modest competency and cared for the girl, who was of good family, but had been left a penniless orphan. Mrs. Reynolds, deciding to come to Atlanta, sold her property, but was swindled, and she and the here. Some time ago the woman and the sentenced to eight months on the chain gang. The city missionary learned the facts and procured a pardon for Cornella Ruke, out the girl spurned it unless Mrs. Reynolds

"Unless she goes free with me," said the girl, "I will remain here in the chain gang ter, and Mrs. Reynolds will be pardoned to-day. A home will be provided for the woman and the girl, and suit will be brought to

ELEPHANT ATTACKS KEEPER.

Eeast Apparently Thought Man Meant to Rob It of a Cent.

NEW YORK, July 29 .- Otto Hoffman was appointed a keeper in the Bronx Park zoo a week ago and was assigned to the antefrugal elephant. Hoffman was selected for Bostock for fifteen years.

Gunda amuses the crowds by ringing a bell and by picking up pennies that are thrown to him and putting them away carefully on a shelf for a rainy day. He was so engaged yesterday when a penny rolled beyond his reach. Valet Hoffman went after the coin for Gunda. The latter misconstrued his intentions, grabbed him

OF PUBLICUTILITIES \$

Conclusions Reached by National Civic Federation.

REGULATION RECOMMENDED

Corporations That Serve the People Should Be Controlled.

POPULAR OWNERSHIP VIEWS

Work of Commission to Inquire Into Conduct of Gas, Electric, Water and Street Railway Plants.

NEW YORK, July 29 .- The final report of the conclusions of the committee on investigation of the National Civic Federation commission on public ownership and operation was given to the public yesterday. This committee, of which Melville E. Ingalls, chairman board of directors Big Four railroad, is chairman, made a thorough investigation of municipal and private workings of gas, electric light, water and street railway plants, both in the United States and England.

It is worthy of note that of the committeemen all but one, Walton Clark of Philadelphia, who presents a separate paper giving his views, sign the report. Charles L. Edgar of Boston and W. J. Clark of New York present a statement of minor exceptions. The committee is unusually representative in character, being made up of representatives of business interests, labor leaders, college professors

The conclusions reached give in detail the opinions of the committee on all the various questions connected with the public ownership problem, and present a number of practical and important recommendations on the subject.

Signers of the Report. The members of the committee who sign

the report are Melville E. Ingalls, chairman; Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, vice chairman; Edward A. Moffett, secretary; Edward W. Bemis, superintendent of water works, Cleveland, Ohio; William J. Clark, general manager of the foreign department of the General Elec-tric Company; Prof. John R. Commons of Wisconsin University, Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Electric and Illumipresident of the Edison Electric and Illuminating Company of Boston; Walter L. Fisher, president of the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago; Prof. Frank J. Goodnow of Columbia University, Prof. John H. Gray of Northwestern University, Illinois; Timothy Healy, president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen; Devial I. Keefe, president of the International I. Market President of the International I Daniel J. Keefe, president of the Interna-tional Longshoremen's Association; Milo R. Maltbie, member of the new public service commission for the Greater New York; H. B. F. Macfarland, president of the board of Commisioners of the District of Columbia; Frank J. McNulty, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Springfield, Ill.; Prof. Frank Parsons, presi-Justice Tiighman summoned a jury of inquest. The body was cut down and viewed by the jurymen, whose foreman was John the jurymen was John the cott Williams, editorial writer og the Press, Philadelphia, and Albert E. Winchester, the South Norwalk (Conn.) electric works.

Findings of the Committee. The report made public by Mr. Moffett,

the secretary, says: "It is difficult to give positive answers of universal application to the questions arising as to the success or failure of municipal ownership as compared with private ownership. The local conditions af-fecting popular plants are in many cases so peculiar as to make a satisfactory com-parison impossible, and it is very difficult to estimate the allowance that should be made for these local conditions. For insailed from the navy yard for Boston on stance, in making deductions from the the former Spanish cruiser Don Juan de financial conditions of Wheeling, as affected by its gas plant, as compared with those of Atlanta and Norfolk with their private plants, allowance must be made for the

"Again, in comparing the public water works of Syracuse with the private water works of Indianapolis from the point of view of the success or failure of municipal operation, geographical conditions must be taken into consideration. The situation at Syracuse is extremely favorable to the establishment of an efficient plant with comparatively little effort on the part of its water flows to the city by gravity; in In-dianapolis it must be pumped.

"So we might go through the various cities here and abroad that have been visited and show that the results were affected favorably or unfavorably by special conditions applicable to each city.

Local Conditions.

"Further, the difficulty of reaching satisfactory results by the comparative method is not confined to special or local conditions. It is true, as well, of much broader questions. Thus any attempt to compare municipal with private electric light plants in the United States would be fruitless if allowance were not made for the fact that confined to street lighting and may not do commercial business. Allowance must be made also for the fact that many municipal plants have had a struggle to exist in the face of unsympathetic public opinion.

"Again, in England consideration must be given to the fact that the municipal electric light and street railway plants have permanent rights, while the rights of the private companies operating these particular utilities are limited as to the length of their existence, many street rallway franchises expiring twenty-one years after

"Finally, not only must it be borne in mind that the social and political conditions which characterize the two countries find expression in their private and public systems, but we must consider the difference in the nature of the two peoples which causes them to adopt different ideas and views as to the expediency of certain things. In other words, a measure of sucin the municipal management of public utilities in England should not garded as necessarily indicating that the municipal management of the same utilities in this country would be followed by a like measure of success. Conditions are quite different in the two countries.

Government Control Necessary. "There are some general principles which

we wish to present as practically the unanimous sentiment of our committee. "First, we wish to emphasize the fact that the public utilities studied are so constituted that it is impossible for them to be lope house to act as valet to Gunda, the regulated by competition. Therefore they must be controlled and regulated by the this job because he had worked for Frank government; or they must be left to do as they please; or they must be operated by the public. There is no other course. None of us is in favor of leaving them to their own will, and the question is whether it is better to regulate or to operate. "There are no particular reasons why the financial results from private or public operation should be different if the conditions are the same. In each case it is a question of the proper man in charge of the business and of local conditions.

Lansburgh & Bro.

420 to 426 7th St.

417 to 425 8th St.

Owing to the Inclement Weather Today, all Bargains Advertised in Sunday Papers Will Be on Sale the Balance of the Week, or Until the Lots are Sold Out.

MOVE ON! MOVE ON!

Everything and everybody is on the move at this store. The prices are moving down—the people are moving in and the goods are moving out.

In a Word the Sale is a Grand Success.

We allow no accumulations. We carry no goods over a season. With price - reducing events of the character of this one—we periodically reduce stocks "as clean as a hound's tooth." Come! Not necessarily with buying intentions. Come!—watch the goods move out and your neighbors save. Buying here is contagious—you'll catch it and you'll save astonishing amounts on

"Move On" to the Wash Goods.



every purchase. COME!

The realm we overwhelm-with matchless fabrics at unparalleled low prices during the "Move On" period. To make a complete clearance of all our Imported and Domestic High-class Colored Wash Goods, we will on Tuesday and Wednesday put on sale the follow-

50c Printed French Organdies.... 39c Silk Eoliennes..... 371/2c Embroidered Swisses..... 35c Pongee..... 35c Printed Belfast Dimities..... 29c Checked Batiste..... 29c Chiffon Voiles..... 25c Silk-striped Challie..... 25c Voiles.....

"Move On" Price,

20c Linen-finished Suitings, 15c.

The exact reproduction of imported linen; 33 inches wide; steam shrunken; colors-pink, blue, tan, brown, navy, russet, black and white; fast dye; for jumper suits, etc.; "Move On" price, yard

35c Natural Color Linen, 25c.

15 pieces 37-inch-wide All Pure Linen; natural color; for coat suits, etc.; a regular 35c kind; "Move On" price, yard.....

371/3c Imported Persian Lawn, 29c.

Just received 100 pieces of this fine, sheer, white dress material, which should have been here 60 days ago, but for the fact it was impossible for the manufacturers to get them out in time. They had to make us some inducement

so as to get us to keep the goods; hence you can buy on Tuesday a 37½c 47-inch Persian Lawn, "Move On"

75c White Emb. St. Gall Swisses, 49c.

20 pieces Imported St. Gall Embroidered, Dotted, Figured and Plaid Swisses; our own importation; no job lot, but our regular goods; one piece of a kind; 32 inches wide and sells from stock at 75c yard; 49c "Move On" price......

35c White French Piques, 25c.

We have a special purchase of Fine Piques to offer in three size cords; 27 inches wide, soft finished, and so much used for suits and skirts of all kinds; special for these 15 pieces, "Move On"

371/2c Shirt Waist and Suit Linen, 29c.

price, a yard.....

20 pieces of 36-inch Fine Grade White Linen; for waists and suits; medium weight; and today would cost us more than we will ask you for this lot, but to reduce stock. 20c

"Move On" to the Suits.

In fit, fabric and finish Lansburgh Suits meet all demands. In pricing there's a saving on every item during "Move On" days.

Ladies' White Lawn Princess Suits of the very newest of embroidery insertion; sizes 34 to 40. Former prices, \$7.50 and \$9.75. "Move On" \$3.95 Women's Suits of white chiffon panama; tailored coats; full-pleated \$11.29 skirts; 4 were \$22.50; sizes 36, 38 and 40. "Move On" price.......

Children's Dresses of chambray, in plain blue, tan and oxblood; also Gingham Dresses, in blue and white, black and white and pink and white checks, in various

Women's Waists of white lawn, open front or back, long or short sleeves; trimmed with broad tucks.

Sizes 84 to 44. Actual value, \$1.68. "Move On" 82c

Women's White Cannon Cloth Skirts, full plaited in cluster foids around bottom. Were \$2.68 and \$2.98, "Move On" price.. \$1.79

Were \$3.68 and \$3.98, "Move On" price. \$2.53

"Move On" to the Belts and Pocketbooks

Liberty Silk Girdle Belts in light blue and brown; regularly sold at \$1.00. "Move On" sale.....

Black and Colored Seal and Morocco Leather Pocketbooks, with sterling silver mountings. Regular \$1.50 to 35C \$3 values. "Move On" sale price.....

White Kid Plaited Belts, with pearl and nickel buckles. Regular 150 50c value. "Move On" price.....

All-silk Plaited Belts, with large gilt buckles, which sold for 25c. "Move On"

nicipal operation should not be undertaken

Limited Franchises.

"We are also of the opinion that all future grants to private companies for the construction and operation of public utilities should be terminable after a certain fixed period, and that meanwhile cities should have the right to purchase the property for operation, lease or sale, paying its fair value.

feetively and to protect the rights of the people, we recommend that the various states should give to their municipalities the authority, upon popular vote under rea-sonable regulations, to build and operate public utilities, or to build and lease the same, or to take over works already constructed. In no other way can the people be put upon a fair trading basis and obtain from the individual companies such rights as they ought to have. We believe that this provision will tend to make it to the enlightened self-interest of the public utility companies to furnish adequate service upor fair terms, and to this extent will tend to render it unnecessary for the public to take over the existing utilities or to acquire new

"To carry out these recommendations ef-

"Furthermore, we recommend that provision be made for a competent public au-thority, with power to require for all public utilities a uniform system of records and accounts, giving all financial data and all information concerning the quality of service and the cost thereof, which data shall be published and distributed to the public like other official reports; and also that no stock or bonds for public utilities shall be issued without the approval of some compe-

way contracts and their operation in Boston and New York are also entitled to full consideration. 'In case the management of public utili-

ties is left with private companies, the public should retain in all cases an interest in the growth and profits of the future, either by a share of the profits or a reduction of the charges, the latter being preferable, as it inures to the benefit of those who use the utilities, while a share of the profits benefits the taxpayers. "Our investigations teach us that no mu nicipal operation is likely to be highly suc-

cessful that does not provide for:
"First-An executive manager with full responsibility, holding the position during good behavior. "Second—Exclusion of political influence and personal favoritism from the management of the undertaking.
"Third—Separation of the finances of the

undertaking from those of the rest of the Fourth-Exemption from the debt limit of the necessary bond issues for revenue-producing utilities, which shall be a first charge upon the property and revenues of such undertaking.

When Business Men Rule.

"We wish to bring to your consideration the danger here in the United States of turning over these public utilities to the present government of some of our cities. Some, we know, are well governed and the situation on the whole seems to be improving, but they are not up to the government of British cities. We found in England and Scotland a high type of municipal American cities to secure a higher type of public service. This charge we believe to be true. However, there seems to be an idea with many people that the mere fas-ing by the city of all its public utilities for ideal municipal government through the very necessity of putting honest and com-petent cit'zens in charge. While an increase in the number and importance of municipal functions may have a tendercy to induce men of a higher type to become of itself will accomplish municipal reform. We are unable to recommend municipal ownership as a political panacea. "In many cases in the United States the people have heedlessly given away their

sible for the unwillingness or inability o

in large measure, from this condition of things. With the regulations that we have

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.-The jury in the case of Louis Glass, vice president of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, charged with bribing Supervisor Boxton, was unable to reach an agreement and was discharged yesterday afternoon. The jury stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal on the first ballot, and subsequent ballots brought no change. The jury was out many hours.

rights and reserved no sufficient power of control or regulation, and we believe that corruption of public servants has sprung, from this condition of advised, with the publication of accounts and records and systematic control, the danger of the corruption of public officials is very much reduced." Disagreed in Alleged Bribery Case.